New-York Daily Times.

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Election of a Mayor for La Salle, Ill.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

LA SALLE, Ill., Tuesday, Oct. 3.

F. B. BLACKSTONE is elected Mayor by a majority of 111. [illegible] c. s. c.

Capt. Hollins going to San Juan with the U. S. Steamer Princeton—Naval Appointments, etc.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 4.

The *Star* says the President has determined to send the U. S. steamer *Princeton* to San Juan, under the command of Capt. HOLLINS, and transfer Capt. ENGLE to the command of the New-York rendezvous.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued commissions to sixty-seven midshipmen for admission into the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Among them are the following:

West Van Bentvroord, Richardson Mallet Beatty, P. Smith, Allen V. Reid, Alden W. Belknap, John F. Wright, John Adams Howell, C. M. Schoonmaker, Charles O. Judson, Robert H. Yates, Arthur McKinstry, George F. Merriam, from New-York; Thomas Ewing, H. M. Blue, James L. Stanborough, James Ross, Jr., New-Jersey; Geo. B. White, Norman H. Farquhar, Edmund Taylor, Richmond L. Jones, Henry Broderick, James M. Wadsworth, Henry F. Young, Pennsylvania.

The Insurrection in Northern Mexico—Indian Depredations in Texas—The Late Storm, &c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 4.

The Southern mail is late as due is received.

The steamer *Nautilus* had arrived at New-Orleans, with Brownsville dates to the 16th ultimo.

The revolutionists in Northern Mexico were making considerable progress, having obtained possession of several towns, including Monterey. The Government troops were unable to check them. Linares, Monte Morelos, and Cadeyta, had also been taken.

The Government troops that captured Victoria, it is said, burnt a number of houses and committed great excesses.

The insurgents were very sanguine of success, and had divided into parties, and commenced a system of guerilla warfare.

On the American side of the Rio Grande, the Indian depredations were quite numerous. Captain LEWELLEN JONES, with a party of ten riflemen, pursued and defeated a party of fifteen Indians, killing one, wounding three, and taking seven horses and other plunder. JONES' loss amounted to one Corporal killed, two privates wounded, and four horses wounded.

The accounts of the damage by the late storm at Galveston and Matagorda are awful. A large number of lives were lost on the coast, and also in cities by the blowing down of houses, &c. The captains and crews of the steamboat *Kate Ward* and schooner *Tom Paine* perished.

At Matagorda four lives were lost by the falling of houses.

A letter in a New-Orleans paper says, that the attempt of the revolutionists to take Monterey was unsuccessful, and denies the correctness of the statements by the *Brownsville Flag*, as to the success of the revolutionists in Northern Mexico—distinctly declaring that the revolution is at an end.

A rain-storm prevailed in this city throughout the night, but the weather is clear this morning, and the attendance at the cattle show is very large.

Agricultural Fair.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 4.

At the Agricultural Fair in this city there was an immense attendance. The streets are thronged with strangers who have come to visit it.

Large Robbery.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 4.

H. RITTENHAUS, of Lebanon, Pa., robbed the 9 o'clock train from Baltimore, yesterday, of forty-five hundred dollars, chiefly in one hundred dollar bills on the Banks of Lebanon, Lancaster, Reading and Harrisburg.

Return of a Fugitive Slave.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 4.

HENRY MARSEY, the fugitive slave claimed by HENRY BRIGHT, of Kent County, Maryland, was to-day remanded to the custody of his master by the U. S. Commissioner.

Trial of Counterfeiters.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 4.

The seven persons who were arrested in Canada some weeks since for counterfeiting Bank bills, &c., are to be tried on the 13th instant. Among them are THOS C. YOUNG, who has been under arrest in Boston for counterfeiting; a man named BOOTH, also a man of 60 years of age, named MEANS, quite wealthy, whose daughters signed the bills. The names of the others are: BOWERS, GILMORE, WILSON and DUER.

Yellow Fever at Sea.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 4.

The bark *Manta*, from Buenos Ayres, July 27, arrived here to-day, reports on 28th September, in lat. 32° 20', lon. 39° 29', spoke ship *Heller*, of Kennebunk, 24 days from New-York, for Liverpool. Had had three seamen and the cook from yellow fever, but all were then well.

The weather here is thick and rainy.

Cattle Show for Slaughter—Weather, &c.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 4.

At the recent term of the Supreme Court, in Worcester County, JAMES MATTHEWS was convicted of the murder of SAMUEL JAMES, whom he murdered in April last. They were both lumbermen. MATTHEWS shot JAMES for turning a girl out of his camp.

A rain-storm commenced last night here, and still continues.

Postponement of the Trial of the Northrop Kidnappers.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Oct. 4.

In the Court yesterday at Ballston Spa, the NORTHROP kidnappers, MERRILL and RUSSELL, had their trial put off on account of the absence of material witnesses, until next February. An arrangement has been made to get "Sot" out of the way, and also some arrangements for a compromise.

It however failed to succeed. His friends say they want the door keeper of the slave pen in Washington to give his testimony and say where "Sot" was first found a slave. The Commissioner in consequence has issued an order for his testimony to be taken.

Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Oct. 4.

At a meeting of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church this morning, the communion was administered, after which a long discussion was had upon fixing a place for the next meeting, and the desirableness of rendering the meetings more devotional and religious in their character. The matter was finally referred to a Committee.

Resolutions were then passed approving of the mission to the Chinese in California, and asking for more liberal contributions to the Domestic Board.

In the afternoon a resolution was adopted recommending an increase of the salaries of Missionaries at the West, and also approving the action of the Foreign Committee.

Whig County Convention in Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Wednesday, Oct. 4.

At the Whig County Convention, held in Brinley Hall in this city to-day, the following gentlemen were nominated for State Senators: HENRY S. WASHBURN, of Worcester; AARON MATHEW, of Milford; EPHRAIM MURDOCK, of Winchendon; WM. PARKHURST, of Petersham.

The Ninth District Whig Convention, subsequently held, nominated Mr. WASHBURN for Congress, thus leaving a vacancy in the Senatorial nominees.

Nominations for Congress.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct. 4.

The Softs of the Twenty-second Congressional District nominated, to-day, L. BANCOCK, of Oswego, for the full term, and T. S. FAIRCHILD, of Madison, for the vacancy.

Non-Arrival of the Arctic.

THE HIGHLANDS, Wednesday, Oct. 4—2 P. M.

The steamship *Arctic*, now over fourteen days out, and considerably over-due, has not yet made her appearance.

THE "PRACTICAL DEMOCRATS."

MEETING IN THE PARK.

THE PLATFORM OF THE PARTY.

A meeting, convened by a call published in some of the City papers, signed by a Committee of Arrangements, with Mr. IRA B. DAVIS at their head, and inviting the attendance of all favorable to a reform of the present system of Primary Elections, was held last night in the Park, and passed off without any very marked manifestations of a pugilistic character, but there was noise enough. At 8½ o'clock about four hundred persons had assembled, the sharpness of the weather probably operating to repress a more numerous attendance.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. BEN PRICE, who nominated Mr. CHARLES PANTEIDGE as Chairman.

The motion was seconded and carried without dissent, and

Mr. PANTEIDGE, on taking the Chair, said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I desire to thank you for the honor conferred on me in electing me to preside over your deliberations. I feel incompetent to discharge the duties involved in the acceptance of this office; but I know, fellow-citizens, that you are lovers of order, and are ready to maintain the right to assemble together to express your views upon any and every question involving private or public interest.

The subjoined list of secondary officers was then moved by Mr. PRICE, seconded, and carried unanimously:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Christian Woodruff,	Joseph T. Sweet,
Barney Cotten,	G. W. Anderson,
Jesse Ferguson,	S. T. Vick,
John McKibben,	John C. Henry,
Moses D. Gale,	Charles Floyd,
John De La Montanye,	Andrew W. Day,
J. Meach Henry.	

SECRETARIES.

Francis Andrews,	Robert Beatty,
George B. Clark,	Wm. T. Emmett,
John Guest,	J. H. Hess,
John Russell,	A. G. Rudolph,
F. M. Smith,	John Wirdt,
R. T. Wild,	C. W. Wright,
Peter Wemmell.	

IRA B. DAVIS next advanced and read the platform of the party, which had been previously extensively circulated among the crowd in the shape of a handbill:

PLATFORM.

1. To Purify the Primary Elections of those corruptions that have become a disgrace to our character, as a moral and intelligent people.

2. To Protect the Constitution against violation or perversion.

3. To Demonstrate the Government so that the laws shall be submitted to the People for decision.

4. To elect all Officers by the People, from the President to the Police.

5. To rescind the system of Contracting Public Work which can be conveniently done by the authorities.

6. To have the lands belonging to the City Government improved by the erection of buildings thereon suitable for dwelling and business purposes, and then rented for a moderate per cent. upon the value of the same, (to occupants only,) in order that such property may yield an income to the City treasury, thereby decreasing the rate of taxation and protecting the working classes against the increase of already exorbitant rents.

7. To check the curse of Land Monopoly, by limiting the quantity that may hereafter be acquired in this State, and open the public lands of the nation to actual settlers only, in limited quantities, free of charge.

8. To divorce the connection now existing between banking institutions and the State, so that they shall stand on the same ground of any other business.

Mr. DAVIS read a long Address, which sets out by laudating the present low standard of political character; when officials are wanting in capacity and are seeking to inflame the worst passions; and when, instead of promoting remedies for the evils that afflict society, the apple of discord is kept among us. The address declares further that the system of conducting Primary Elections not only fails to secure the selection of the most worthy and competent men as candidates, but rather tends to corrupt those that would be honest. The presence of "pensioned ruffians" at the polls, the consequent danger of violence, and the complicity of Inspectors in the frauds committed, are all unequivocally condemned. The Address declares that the "Practical Democrats" are in favor of Democratising the Government, and of electing all officers, from the President to the members of the Police, "in order that men may be chosen in whom the people would have confidence." The repeal of the system of contracting public works is recommended, because contract work is never well done. The improvement of the Corporation lands by the erection of buildings suitable for dwellings and for business purposes, to be rented at a moderate per centage upon the valuation, is another recommendation. The new party wishes, too, "to check the curse of Land Monopoly, by limiting the quantity that may hereafter be acquired in the State," and it also desires to open the Public Lands of the North to actual settlers only, in limited quantities, free of charge; to dissolve connection between the Banking Institutions and the State; and, in short, to reform all existing abuses.

Mr. DAVIS, in compliance with the call of several persons in the crowd, then proceeded to address the meeting on the subject of Primary elections.

Mr. H. K. INGALLS was introduced by the Chairman, but on advancing to speak, his opening observations were completely drowned by shouts of explanation from a person who had interrupted Mr. DAVIS.

Mr. W. J. YOUNG, in a very impassioned address, complained of the evils heaped on the working-men by the present system of political and municipal corrupt[illegible]; but it being now so dark that note-taking was impossible the Reporters, retired, and soon after the meeting broke up.

The whole family of Mr. W. Lavender, of Amherst County, Va., 12 in number, were poisoned by drinking milk into which corrosive sublimate had been put to poison some dogs. Four of the family have died.

New-York State Agricultural Fair.

Description of Articles on Exhibition—Appointment of Committees—Review of Cattle and Horses.

SECOND DAY.

It was feared, from indications in the morning, that the second day's exhibition of the State Fair would be attended with unpleasant and rainy weather, as on the first day, but such apprehensions were soon dispelled, and the effect was visible in a more numerous attendance.

The forenoon of yesterday was a busy time among exhibitors. Owing to the cheerless prospect of Monday, many had delayed sending in their contributions till a late hour, so that till late in the afternoon additional articles were received on the ground. With slight exceptions, everything intended for exhibition has now arrived, and is arranged and classified under its appropriate head.

Many exhibits rather a novelty in range, files, &c., made from cast iron, and equally hard and serviceable with those of wrought iron. The process by which it thus changes its character, is simply from compression of the atmosphere when the casting is made.

We notice on exhibition an Agriopturist's Furnace and Cauldron or Dairy Stove, of various capacities, from 10 to 120 gallons.

Beautiful samples of inlaid clocks, and patent mirrors on exhibition. Some mirrors were shown capable of adjusting in any position.

In Mechanics' Hall, besides the articles we have already mentioned, we noticed an evident increase from the first day in the number of farming-mills, corn-cutters, reaping machines, harrows, plows and other agricultural implements on exhibition. Outside were a variety of horse powers, some garden engines and threshing machines, the relative utility each visitor must decide for himself.

We looked into Floral Hall. The increase of articles, now completely filling up the apartment, was obvious at a glance. A very large and fair collection of pears and other fruit from Rochester is exhibited. The supplies of grapes, plums, apples, &c., were abundant, and in the highest degree creditable. There was in this department a very fine display of bouquets, arranged most tastefully in circles. Through the centre of the area runs a long table, covered mainly with the choicest and rarest specimens of West India and South American plants.

In the Vegetable Department there were conspicuous additions. We observed a fine specimen of the Tobacco plant; also, a Michigan Yellow Cotton Plant of large growth.

Oneida County showed some very large Cabbages, Boston Marrow Squashes and Carter potatoes.

The Grain and Dairy Department does not make as full a show as might have been expected. An exhibition from Ontario County, however, shows a unusually fine specimen of Prime White Genesee Wheat. It is very neat and clean and full bellied, and weighs 63 pounds to the bushel. From Williamston there are exhibited 113 varieties of Grain, most of them of marked superior quality.

At about noon, the members of the State Agricultural Society held a meeting at the Orator's stand, in the centre of the ground. The President of the Society, WILLIAM KELLY, Esq., of Rhinebeck, called the meeting to order, and stated that, owing to the absence of some chosen to serve on the various Committees as Judges and Awarders of Premiums, it would be necessary to appoint persons to fill their vacancies. All such vacancies were being filled. The President, therefore, declared to the Committees their several duties and the order of exercises.

At 1 o'clock the bulls were brought out for display before the Judges, to decide as to their respective merits. Among the list appeared:

Frank Quartly—Devon, entered by Col. L. G. Morris of Fordham.

Naylor—Devon, entered by C. S. Wainwright of Rhinebeck.

Condy—Devon, entered by Ambrose Stephens.

Augustus—Durham imported, by G. S. Spencer.

Romeo—Durham imported, by L. G. Morris.

Balco—Durham imported, by L. G. Morris.

Wellington—Durham imported, by Ambrose Stephens.

The Committees on Sheep and Hogs each took a careful survey of their apportioned lots. Among the sheep Young York, Southdownbred, imported by Col. L. G. MORRIS, excited much attention. The exhibition is judged very creditable.

A preliminary review of the different classes of Horses—full bloods, stallions, breeders, trotting horses, mules, &c.—was made in the grounds allotted for that purpose. To-day the grand review will be made, and a very brilliant show may be anticipated. We shall give the full particulars.

Meanwhile, visit the Fair, as it is well worth seeing.

Arrival of the Steamship United States.

The U. S. Mail steamship *United States*, Lieut. F. SCHENCK commander, from New-Orleans Sept. 27, at 10 A. M., arrived here last night. She experienced heavy head winds and sea most of the passage. Oct. 2, THOS. B. MARTIN, coal passer, died; 3d instant, FRANCIS BAILEY, porter, died.

The following is her Specie list: M. Morgan & Son, $100,000; Beebe & Co., $70,000; G. S. Robbins & Son, $3,500.

Marine Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. HELENA, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1854.

I only have time to report a few late arrivals, viz.:

Aug. 13, bark *Minnetonka*, J. Chase, from Mozambique, or and for New-York—sailed 14th; Aug. 14, bark *Iowa*, S. Merriman, of New-Bedford, from whaling to sailing, 40 bbls. Sperm oil—sailed 15th; Aug. 14, ship *Uriel*, J. G. Foster, of Boston, from Akyab with rice for Falmouth or Cork for orders—sailed 18th; Aug. 19, bark *Leeds*, E. Crowell, of and for New-Bedford from whaling, 1,050 bbls. Sperm oil—sails in a week.

The *Minnetonka* brought the sad news of the death of GEO. R. DWYER, Esq., U. S. Consul at Mozambique, of fever, about last of June, after an illness of a week.

Execution of Count Raguenet de Boulbon.

The following is the official account of the trial and execution of Count RAGUENET DE BOULBON, at Guyamas, published in the *Trait d'Union*:

Most Excellent Sir: On the 9th inst., in ordinary council of war, presided over by Brevet General Don Ignacio Ramirez de Arellano, Colonel of the Fifth Battalion, and composed of Captains Antonia Mendoza, Juan B. Navarro, Domingo Duffoo, Julio Gomez, Wenceslao Dominguez and Isidoro Campos, the charge preferred in due form against the Count Gaston de Raguenet de Boulbon was heard. The counsel, after having heard the defence and pleas in mitigation of the accused, and having fulfilled all the legal formalities, unanimously sentenced him to be shot.

Approving this sentence, (and after having consulted the secretary,) I ordered, on the 10th, that he should be executed on the square of the Mole at 5 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 12th inst.; at the same time ordering that the prisoner should be at once prepared for his fate.

During the time that he had yet to live the Count preserved all the attention that his situation demanded.

He made his will, freely disposing of whatever article he possessed in the port. He wrote several letters, spoke with one of his fellow-countrymen, with his defender, and with the Vice-Consul for France, to whom he recommended a portion of his last disposition. In short, everything compatible with humanity and the circumstances of the case was accorded to him. The consolations of our holy religion were afforded to him by the rector of the port, Rev. VINCENTE OVIEDO.

Finally, on Saturday the 12th inst., early in the morning, the garrison of this place was under arms. A part of the troops, according to my directions, was in battle array, not far from the place of execution. The other portion was posted at the latter point in the customary manner. All being thus disposed, giving to an important act, the solemnity and respect which the justice of the matter deserved, the prisoner was conducted to the appointed spot, in the midst of a strong escort, and there all the requirements of the ordinance having been complied with, the sentence was executed, and Count GASTON DE RAGUENET BOULBON was shot, by passing his death with great courage, and repenting as a Christian of his errors. The corpse received Christian interment in the cemetery of this port.

With this communication you will find the testimony on the charges preferred against the unhappy M. DE RAGUENET. A copy of his testamentary disposition is also annexed; and this commandancy general has caused it to be fulfilled as far as is belonged to it to do so, by collecting the articles pointed out, and delivering them to the Vice-Consul of France, in order that they may be remitted as the testator desired.

God and Liberty! JOSE MARIA YANEZ.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

SENATORIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

REPLIES FROM THE TRUSTEES.

The investigation of the affairs of Columbia College is again in progress. Yesterday the Committee of the Senate met at the College, and received the replies of the Trustees to the interrogations propounded to them. The letters are given below.

Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES was examined at length on Tuesday, upon the following question:

Have you any knowledge, information or belief that the Trustees of Columbian College have at any time made the religious tenets of any persons a condition of admission to any privilege or office in the said College, or excluded any person from any privilege or office on account of his peculiar tenets in matters of religion?

In answer to his interrogatory, Mr. RUGGLES stated that the Board of Trustees had not, to his knowledge, marked out the distinction between the objection to the moral, personal, or professional character of an individual candidate the more general objection to a religious class or denomination and the objection to a candidate as one of that class, but it has been done to some extent in public pamphlets.

The Professorship of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in Columbia College became vacant in October, 1853, by the resignation of Prof. RENWICK. Dr. J. GIBBS was shortly after proposed as a candidate. Early in December, Dr. GIBBS showed him (witness) a letter from one of the Board of Trustees of the College, dated Dec. 5, requesting Dr. GIBBS to state his views of the bearing of scientific researches and their results on the question of the Divine Inspiration of the Sacred Scriptures. He stated that he belonged to a denomination of Christians known as Unitarians; that he was of opinion that there are two Revelations, that of the Scriptures and that of the created Universe, and that both proceeded from the Divine Being; and that he believed there was a conformity between these two Revelations, that he knew of nothing in any branch of science with which he was acquainted which impugned the authenticity of the Sacred Scripture or conflicted with their teachings.

Soon after this correspondence doubts were suggested to witness by the Trustees, whether they could with propriety vote for a Unitarian. Witness deeming this objection injurious to the interests of the College, and contrary to the spirit of its charter, offered to the Board the resolution which appears in the minutes of the meeting of the Board in January, 1854, for the purpose of bringing the objection under the deliberate examination of the Board.

Witness knew who voted for Dr. GIBBS only from the personal declarations of the members who voted, none of them are included in the number of members before referred to as having objected to his religious tenets. The witness then stated that the Board of Trustees had not, to his knowledge, by any corporate act entered on their minutes, excluded any candidate from any professorship, or required any test or qualification from any professor. The requirement has come from individual members; and in one mode above stated.

REPLIES OF THE TRUSTEES.

The following are the replies to the Committee's inquiry, received in writing from President KING and HENRY J. ANDERSON, WM. H. HARRISON, and GEO. T. STRONG, Esqs.; Hon. HAMILTON FISH, and Rev. Dr. SPRING. Prefixed to the individual replies is one signed by all the Trustees of the College:

The undersigned, Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New-York, beg leave to reply, each answering for himself, as follows:

We respectfully decline to answer the question now proposed to us for the following reasons: The election referred to in the Preamble was by ballot, under a power conferred upon the Board of Trustees by the Charter, and we claim the immunity, which the law affords to us, from all scrutiny of the motives of our votes—an immunity which we cannot waive without violence to our right of independent judgment and action, and to our sense of honor and duty.

We rely upon the advice of counsel as given to the Board in the opinions of DANIEL LORD and GEORGE WOOD, Esqs., the record of which, in the book of minutes of the Board of Trustees, has been given to the notice of the Committee, who have advised us that—

(See opinion of DANIEL LORD and GEORGE WOOD.)

Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1854.

Signed by

WM. BERRIAN,	EDWARD JONES,
G. G. VAN WAGENEN,	GOUV. M. OGDEN,
JOHN KNOX,	ROBERT RAY,
GEO. H. PINDER,	WM. H. HOBART,
E. L. BEADLE.	

I concur in the answer given by the Trustees on the preceding page, at the same (time) denying the correctness of the assumption, that any vote was given adverse to Dr. GIBBS, or to any other nominee, for reasons stated in fact. (Signed,) WILLIAM BETTS.

OCT. 4, 1854.

The Senate Investigating Committee having addressed to me the following inquiry:

"Did you or did you not vote for any candidate for the above office, with reference to the religious views or tenets of such candidates."

I beg leave respectfully to decline answering until better informed of the authority which can compel a reply. (Signed,) HENRY J. ANDERSON.

No. 82 West Twentieth-street, Oct. 4, 1854.

FROM PRESIDENT KING.

PRESIDENT'S ROOMS, Columbia College, Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1854.

In regard to the question addressed to me as a Trustee of the College, by the Senate Committee, under date of 2d inst., I beg leave to say that while having no sort of objection personally to answer, I do not feel disposed, because it inquires as to the subject of a vote which the charter authorizes to be determined by ballot—and the essence of the ballot is inviolability.

I am with great respect, your ob't serv't,

CHARLES KING,
President and Trustee of Col. College.

The Hon. the Committee of the Senate.

FROM ANOTHER TRUSTEE.

No. 54 EAST SEVENTEENTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1854.

To the Hon. the Senate Committee of Investigation into the Affairs of Columbia College—GENTLEMEN: A copy of a resolution of the Committee signed by your Clerk and directed to me has been left at my house.

By such resolution you declare it to be necessary for a reason therein given, to propound the following inquiry to each of the Board of Trustees of Columbia College, viz.:

Did you or did you not vote for any candidate for the office of Professor of Chemistry and of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in that Institution, with reference to the religious views or tenets of such candidate?

I beg leave to reply

That, protesting that whether I voted for Jew, Turk, Infidel or Heretic, neither the Senate nor the Committee has any right to inquire into the reasons or motives of my vote; and that it is nobody's business but my own. Yet to save trouble I will say that I did vote for the only person for any such office, having been absent from the country from the 7th of November, 1853, to the 26 July, 1854, and that it appears by the minutes of the Board of Trustees, which the Committee have before them, that I was not present upon any occasion of such election. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. H. HARRISON.

SENATOR FISH'S REPLY.

The laws of the State having conferred upon the Trustees of Columbia College the right to elect the Professors by ballot, and Professors of that Institution, the essential character of which mode of election implies freedom of choice as to candidates and protection from scrutiny or question either as to the person voted for or the reasons of preference, I protest with all possible respect, but with entire earnestness against the right of a Committee of a single branch of the Legislature to inquire for whom I voted at the election referred to in the inquiry propounded to me, or what reasons or considerations may have influenced or controlled my vote.

I make this protest from a sense of duty and for the assertion both of the rights conferred by the law of the State upon the Trustees of the College, and of the proper and inviolable character of the vote by ballot.

At the same time, my respect for the honorable Committee and for the body by which they were appointed induces me to say, what I have freely proclaimed ever since the election referred to, that I voted on that occasion for A. DALLAS BACHE, believing him to be of all men in the United States, of whom I had any knowledge, the most competent for the duties of the Professorship then vacant.

That I did not then know and had never inquired what were his religious views or tenets,—that my vote was, therefore, not given with reference to the religious views or tenets of the person for whom it was cast. Neither was it withheld from any candidate on account of his religious views or tenets. That my vote was given for Mr. BACHE, and was withheld from other candidates, because in my judgment the best interest of the College and of the cause of education decided such vote.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

HAMILTON FISH.

FROM G. T. STRONG.

To the Committee of the Senate of the State of New-York appointed to investigate the affairs of Columbia College:

The undersigned, one of the Trustees of Columbia College, for answer to the annexed interrogatory, respectfully states that he did not vote for any candidate for the office therein referred to, with reference to the religious views or tenets of such candidate—being of opinion that he was not at liberty under the charter of the College so to do—and further, that the interests of the College did not require such religious views or tenets to be taken into account in filling the Professorship in question. GEO. T. STRONG.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1854.

REV. DR. SPRING'S REPLY.

To the Committee appointed by the Senate of the State of New-York, to examine into the affairs of Columbia College:

GENTLEMEN: You have called upon me to reply to the following question: "Did you or did you not vote for any candidate for the office of Professor of Chemistry and Natural and Experimental Philosophy, with reference to the religious views or tenets of such candidates?"

They are not my acts as an individual member of the Board of Trustees of Columbia College which you investigate, but the motives and reasons of my official conduct, which have never yet been fully disclosed. Were I standing at the confessional, and were you penitents, my confessors, I might submit to this inquisitorial power. I have learned to value too highly the great principles of civil and religious liberty, to put my conscience in the keeping of any man or set of men.

Religious toleration becomes intolerance, and opinions professedly liberal, illiberal, when their sanctions are such as to violate the sanctity of conscience. Nor am I yet persuaded that the intelligent and enlightened members of that Committee are free from the views here expressed. Besides, so far as I am able to judge, the cherished privilege of voting by ballot, to conceal the vote against all inquiries into the reasons and motives by which my ballots as a Trustee of the College have been decided.

Which gentlemen, notwithstanding these views it is my purpose to answer the question you propound to me. I do it from respect to the Senate of the State and to the distinguished individuals who have represented them. I do it also from a sense of justice to Columbia College, and lest the individual and combined efforts, which, were even unwarrantable zeal and subtlety have endeavored to prejudice her interests in the matter, now pending before the Committee, should prove successful.

I came into the Board of Trustees at the solicitation of the late Bishop HOBART, and with the frank avowal on his part, that while the College was open to students of all religious denominations, and that no denominational preference existed, any man from his ecclesiastic Presbyterian, it was an Episcopal institution and that its President must be connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church. In all my votes, therefore, for a President of the College I have acted upon this principle, and have made the religious views of the candidate decisive of my conduct. In no other instance have I ever contemplated any religious test as determining my course.

I have never voted against any man, nor excluded any man from office on account of his religious sentiments. Nor have I ever given my vote for one man rather than another because he belonged to one religious denomination rather than another. Nor on the other hand, have I yielded to that spirit of exclusiveness and bigotry which would constrain me to vote for any man, and give him the preference above better men merely because his views approximate, and irreligious, and not only at war with the great truths of the gospel as maintained by the Episcopal Church, but with the fundamental principles of our common Christianity.

I understood the Committee as expressing a desire to know my reasons and motives for voting for Professor MCCULLOH in preference to other highly respectable candidates. Other candidates, it is true, furnished the Board of Trustees important testimonials. Some of them in my judgment came from very questionable sources, and to my certain knowledge were sought for with undue and unbecoming avidity.

I gave my ballot therefore for Professor MCCULLOH, believing him to be, intellectually, and by solid and extensive attainments in Natural Science, by his industry and spirit of enterprise; by his experience in teaching, and his well-known discipline and influence on the youthful mind, and by his Christian character and exemplary moral deportment, better qualified to fill the vacant chair than any of the numerous candidates presented to the consideration of the Trustees.

I have not sought to make this disclosure, gentlemen—you yourselves have officially called for it. I regret that you have done so, because I regret to have said even the little which I have thus uttered.

I have taken counsel with no one in preparing this answer to your question; the responsibility of so doing is exclusively my own, and the answer respectfully submitted. GARDINER SPRING.

BRICK CHURCH CHAPEL, NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1854.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

Murder of an English Gentleman and Lady in Greece.

From the Manchester Guardian.

A very painful sensation was created in Manchester yesterday, by the announcement of the murder, by brigands, of Mr. and Mrs. LEEVES (the latter being the daughter of SAMUEL FLETCHER, Esq., of Broomfield, Chesham,) which was perpetrated on Sunday, the 27th of August, at their own residence in the island of Negroponte, (the ancient Eubœa.) The following particulars of this atrocious crime are given in a letter written by Rev. WILLIAM PALMER, Fellow of Magdalen College, dated Athens, the 31st of August, and addressed to a near relative of the murdered lady:

"I very little thought, when I received, on my way through Paris, a year ago, a note from you in reference to our friends, the LEEVES', on what a distressing occasion I should have to write to you myself respecting them. I am, now requested by Mrs. LEEVES (the mother of the murdered gentleman,) who is utterly overwhelmed, and unable to write such letters as are necessary herself, to write to you, in order to break, through you, to Mrs. —— and her family—if possible, before it appears in the newspapers—the announcement that her sister, Mrs. HENRY LEEVES, together with her husband, were both murdered in their house, in Eubœa, on the night of Sunday last. The news came officially this morning from the Greek local authorities, so that there is, unhappily, no room to doubt the fact; and our Minister, Mr. WYSE, has sent off the steamer which was here with the Vice Consul on board, and our chaplain, Mr. HILL, who will do all that is necessary to be done, and and bring back the child, as we hope, and the nurse and servant, to Athens. We have no particulars at present, except that poor HENRY LEEVES had made some resistance, and that one of the murderers had been wounded. Everything had been sealed up, according to custom, by the local authorities."

We understand that the child referred to in the preceeding extract is an infant about five months old—the only child of Mr. and Mrs. LEEVES—and its fate is at present uncertain. Whether this atrocious crime was instigated solely by a desire for plunder, or had its origin partly in the revengeful feeling entertained towards Englishmen and Frenchmen generally, on account of their interfering to put down the buccaneering Greek incursions into the Turkish provinces, we are unable to say. It is very well known that many of the invaders were either professional brigands or *palicari*—irregular Greek soldiers, who are little, if any better. When driven out of Thessaly by the Turkish troops, many of these are known to have taken refuge in the Island of Negroponte; and we understand that Mr. LEEVES, in a letter written only a few days before his death, had expressed some uneasiness on account of the number of these desperate ruffians who were known to be in his neighborhood. Indeed, we should consider any part of Greece (the capital included) a very ineligible residence for English people at the present time.

Five Persons Suffocated in a Lead Mine.

From the Chester (Eng.) Chronicle.

A lamentable catastrophe occurred on the 4th inst. at the Bryngwyn lead mine, situated about two miles from Mold. It appears that there are two shafts sunk in the Bryngwyn Mine land, which communicated with each other by means of a level. The mine has been worked for several years, and the deepest part of the work is about 130 yards from the surface, but the shafts are not sunk perpendicularly to that depth, there being sundry levels on an incline plane, sumps, &c., before arriving at the deepest portions of the mine. Six miners had gone to their work about 1 o'clock A. M. on Monday (week) being much earlier than the usual hour at which their "stems" commenced, as they intended going harvesting that day. They were to be relieved by another set of workmen at 7 o'clock A. M. When these arrived at the mine they sent a lad named JOHN JONES down one of the shafts, to ascertain whether those that were down were ready to come up. He accordingly went, and about midway, on a level (about 70 yards in length) driven on an incline he discovered the men, sleeping soundly, as he imagined. He called out to his fellow workmen who were awaiting him at the top of the incline, that the men slept so profoundly that he had failed in awaking them. He was then told by JOHN CLARKE to return to him for a lighted candle, which he did, and again proceeded in the same direction. When he again reached the men he repeated his statement as to their drowsy condition. CLARKE and his comrades now suspected that some misfortune must have befallen them, and immediately went in search of them. Having gone about 40 yards along the incline they found JAMES CLARKE, who was dead, all the others that were with him being in such a state that it was scarcely perceptible that they were breathing. The lad, JOHN JONES, and JOHN CLARKE endeavored to carry GEO. OLIVER up the incline, but they had proceeded but a short distance before JOHN JONES suddenly fell down, and expired almost instantaneously. His fellow-workmen, on perceiving this, and experiencing a sensation as of paralysis in the lower extremities, hastened from the spot, and went towards the shafts. When they arrived on the surface many of them became seriously ill. They managed, however, to call for assistance, which being procured, a quantity of water was poured down the shafts to purify the air, and clear them from the noxious exhalations. A second attempt was then made to bring up the bodies which was effected in the afternoon. Two of the deceased were married men, and have left wives and children. A coroner's inquest has returned a verdict of "Casually suffocated by impure air."

Burial of the Archduchess Sophia.

It is stated in the *Vienna Abend Post* that Count NEIPPERG, an Austrian general in the Italian service, who has married the widow of the late Archduke Louis, is a descendant of the celebrated Count NEIPPERG who was the husband of Napoleon's second wife, Maria Louisa, the Duchess of Parma. The Count was a Swede by birth, and was born in 1775. He died in 1829.

The African Travelers.

The *Moniteur* says: "It appears from a despatch of the Governor-General of Algeria, that native who quitted Timbuctoo in the early part of June, has declared that he met two Europeans there who were clothed in Arab costume. One was of a stature above the middle height. He had a light beard, and he occasionally used a lorgnette of blue glass. The other, who was a little less tall, had a brown beard, rather dark. It is probable that these two Europeans were Dr. BARTH and Mr. OVERWEG. If this is so, this is the most recent news that has been received, concerning these travellers. According to the testimony of the Arab, they were both under the protection of the Sheik EL-HADJ-MOHAMMED-EBN TOMARKEE, chief of the tribe of the Hoggars, a powerful and formidable race, possessed of several houses at Timbuctoo, one of which he had placed at the service of the travellers. It is known besides that there were Christians in the city, and their presence was the subject of conversation, the rather unfriendly spirit of which could not be manifested against the expressed will of the powerful chief who protected them."

A Narrow Escape.

On Wednesday night, the elephant accompanying the menagerie of Mr. HAVEY, which had been exhibiting in this town, after the performance, was safely lodged in a stable, near the George Hotel. The keeper, on going to feed the animal in the morning, found, to his great astonishment, that his charge had absconded. Riders were sent out in every direction to find the missing beast, but they returned without any success. In the forenoon he was discovered lying fast asleep in the wine

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

New Dr. Lapoint's Address.

The admirable address by Mr. Osborn, delivered on Tuesday evening before our Historical Society, was given to the readers of the Daily Times on yesterday. The late hour at which it was reported for our paper would not allow us to call attention to its great excellence as a literary and philosophic production. We hope that our readers will not omit to peruse it, as it contains a vast amount of instruction and delightful entertainment. Such efforts as this, analyzing the original elements of our colonization, and showing their interesting relations, and the influences which have operated to their accomplishment, are of the highest importance to the future historian of our country, and cannot be too highly appreciated by the friends of universal equity and rational progress. Such labors as these will ever command the gratitude of the lovers of truth, and the admirers of the noble and the true.

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What is Prance Doing!

It is certainly a very significant fact that the fate of France is at present occupying the attention of Continental Europe. The testimony of history, however, supports us in stating it as a fact. Freedom or Despotism once established in Paris, rules more or less over all the other countries, with but few exceptions. Patriotism and instinctive hatred of oppression may counteract, to a certain degree, these nefarious schemes for universal empire, but a priori, as it were, it is evidently exposed to danger of all kinds. We all remember the anxiety of European powers, when the gigantic power of Napoleon I. was looked upon as one of the most dangerous that ever caused the slumbers of Great Britain; and, even now, his name is a talisman of terror to the people itself—a bugbear to frighten children with. Louis Philippe, by the force of arms, for a protracted period, he placed the torpedoes of the Empire by the force of arms, for a protracted period, he placed the torpedoes of the Empire by the force of arms, for a protracted period, he placed the torpedoes of the Empire

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MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

DIED.

MARRIED.